

WILSON GUARDED VERY CLOSELY AS HE TAKES THE OATH OF OFFICE

For First Time Since Lincoln's First Inaugural, Troops Were Used to Police the Line of March As the President and Party Proceeded From the White House to the Capitol

"WE HAVE BEEN DEEPLY WRONGED ON THE SEAS"

Declared the President in His Inaugural Message, But "We Have Not Wished to Wrong or Injure in Return"—Great World Problems Have Been Forced Upon Us

Washington, D. C., March 5.—President Wilson took the oath of office in public at 12:45 this afternoon, and he delivered his inaugural address before a great crowd which packed the plaza at the east front of the capitol. Vice-President Marshall had been inaugurated in the Senate chamber a few minutes before. Wilson also took the oath in private in his room at the capitol yesterday.

In his inaugural message to-day, President Wilson, touching upon the international crisis, declared that there could be no turning back from the tragical events of the last thirty months, which have brought upon Americans a new responsibility as citizens of the world.

An hour before the time for the president to pass from the White House to the capitol, troops took up their positions along the line of march, with their backs to the crowds. It was the first time since the first inaugural of Lincoln that troops had been used to guard the line of march. Just before 11 o'clock, the president and his party moved off from the capitol.

Through the gates of the White House grounds to Pennsylvania avenue, the marching ground of inaugural armies of war and peace gone long before, the official party headed toward the capitol.

President Wilson, accompanied by Mrs. Wilson and two members of the congressional inaugural committee, rode in a conveyance surrounded by troopers of the escort. In the second conveyance came Vice-President and Mrs. Marshall, surrounded by the Culver troop. The third conveyance brought Robert N. Harper, chairman of the local arrangements committee, and the remaining members of the congressional committee.

Steel cables strung along the line of march held a multitude from crowding into the avenue. Reviewing stands were well filled for the wait of some two hours before the presidential party would return at the head of the inaugural procession.

At the capitol, the crowd already was packed about the inaugural stand. The broad plaza with standing room for thousands filled rapidly, and out over the park spaces and avenues which converge there another crowd had to content itself with looking on the ceremonies from a distance, quite out of reach of President Wilson's voice.

When the official party arrived at the capitol, the president with Mrs. Wilson went to the president's room near the Senate chamber at the main door and Mrs. Marshall went to the vice-president's room to await the beginning of the ceremonies in the Senate chamber.

President Wilson, escorted by the committee on arrangements, entered the Senate chamber at the main door and was escorted to a seat on the floor, on the right-hand side of the main aisle and facing the rostrum. Vice-President Marshall was escorted to a seat on the rostrum.

From that stage, the ceremonies moved along rapidly. The Senate chaplain, Rev. J. Forrester Prettyman, offered prayer, and the Senate of the 65th Congress was called to order by the president pro tempore, Senator Saulsbury.

As silence settled over the chamber, Vice-President Marshall stood beside Senator Saulsbury. Both men raised their right hands; the president pro tempore slowly spoke the vice-president's oath; the vice-president repeated the words. Brief and simple, the ceremony quickly was over, and the 32 new senators were sworn into office.

As the inaugural party passed out from the great dome and into the open air to the spot where practically all presidents since Monroe have been inaugurated, it was as if a curtain had been raised for the climax of the drama.

Before a great sea of humanity, official and unofficial, invited and uninvited, President Wilson took his place at the left of the chief justice and at the right of the arrangements committee. Places for former presidents and vice-presidents, associate justices of the supreme court, the vice-president, secretary of the Senate, senators and former senators were ranged along on the right. Retiring members of the House and members-elect were next to and behind the Senate.

To the right of the president were

not, and yet we are not less American than that account. We shall be more American if we but remain true to the principles in which we have been bred.

"These, therefore, are the things we shall stand for, whether in war or in peace. That all nations are equally interested in the peace of the world and the political stability of free peoples and equally responsible for their maintenance.

"That the essential principle of peace is the actual equality of nations in all matters of right or privilege. That peace cannot securely or justly rest upon an armed balance of power. That governments derive all their just powers from the consent of the governed and that no other powers should be supported by the common thought, purpose or power of the family of nations.

"That the seas should be equally free and safe for the use of all peoples under rules set up by common agreement and consent and that so far as practicable they should be accessible to all upon equal terms.

"That national armaments should be limited to the necessities of national order and domestic safety.

"That the community of interest and power upon which peace must henceforth depend imposes upon each nation the duty of seeing to it that all the influences proceeding from its own citizens meant to encourage or assist revolution in other states should be sternly and effectively suppressed and prevented.

"I cannot argue these principles with you, my fellow countrymen; they are your own part and parcel, of your own thinking and your own motive in affairs. They spring up native amongst us. Upon this as a platform of purpose and of action we can stand together."

In closing, the president said: "I stand here and have taken a high and solemn oath to which you have been audience, because the people of the United States have chosen me for this august delegation of power and have by their gracious judgment named me their leader in affairs. I pray to God that I may be given wisdom and prudence to do my duty in the true spirit of this great people. The thing I shall count upon, the thing with which I shall not counsel nor action will avail is the unity of America, an America united in feeling in purpose and in vision of duty, of opportunity and of service. For myself I beg your tolerance, your countenance and your united aid. The shadows that now lie dark upon our path will soon be dispelled and we shall walk with the light all about us if we be true to ourselves, to ourselves as we have wished to be known in the councils of the world and in the thought of all those who love liberty and justice and the right of the people."

When the address was concluded, the Senate returned to its chamber, and the president returned to the White House at the head of the inaugural procession. Mrs. Wilson, following a precedent set by Mrs. Taft, rode with her husband, after having created a precedent herself by riding to the capitol with him earlier in the day.

As the president led the procession up Pennsylvania avenue and the units of the inaugural parade, civic and military, swung in behind him, a new demonstration began which continued until the procession halted in front of the White House. There the president and his party took places in the official stand to view the remainder of the column.

NO CABINET CHANGES.

Judging By Fact That All the Members Sat with Wilson.

Washington, D. C., March 5.—All the members of the president's cabinet sat with him during the inauguration of Vice-President Marshall in the Senate chamber, thus dispelling any notion that there were to be cabinet changes. It is the custom of the president to bring to the chamber with him the men who are to be members of the cabinet in the coming term.

OVER FOOT OF SNOW FELL IN MAINE

All New England in Grasp of One of the Most Severe Storms of the Winter.

Boston, March 5.—New England was in the grasp of one of the most severe snowstorms of the winter to-day, with the exception of the southeastern coast, where rain was general. The storm raged fiercely during the early hours with a stiff northeasterly wind blowing 42 miles an hour. At several points more than a foot of snow has fallen, the storm being especially severe in Maine. Six inches of snow had fallen in Boston at 8 o'clock this morning and it continued as the day advanced.

LINER DRINA SUNK; ALL ON BOARD SAFE

Ship of 11,000 Tons Reported to Have Been Destroyed in Trip from Lisbon to Liverpool.

New York, March 5.—Advices from Rio Janeiro and London indicate that the Royal Mail Steam Packet liner Drina of 11,000 tons, with passengers and cargo not of our own purpose or desire, to prove that we are not less American than that account. We shall be more American if we but remain true to the principles in which we have been bred.

Continuing, President Wilson said: "We have been obliged to arm ourselves to make good our claim to a certain minimum of right and of freedom of action. We stand firm in armed neutrality since it seems that in no other way can we demonstrate which it is we insist upon and cannot forego. We may even be drawn upon by circumstances, not of our own purpose or desire, to prove that we are not less American than that account. We shall be more American if we but remain true to the principles in which we have been bred."

The tragic events of 30 months of vital turmoil, through which we have just passed, have made us citizens of the world. There can be no turning back. Our own fortunes as a nation are involved whether we would have it so or not.

GERMANS SUCCEEDED AT ONLY ONE POINT IN GREAT ATTACK

They Gain Foothold in French Line North of Cauberties Wood, According to Paris Official Statement.

Paris, March 5.—A violent attack was made yesterday by the Germans on the Verdun front. To-day's official announcement says: "Repeated German attacks failed under French fire, although north of Cauberties wood the attackers obtained a foothold in advanced positions. The German losses were heavy. An attack was made over a front one and three-quarters miles long in the region of Cauberties wood and Bezonvaux, and was preceded by an intense bombardment. The French repulsed attempted raids at various other points on the Verdun front, taking prisoners."

BRITISH SWING FORWARD.

Make Important Gains North and South of the Ancre.

London, March 5.—The British troops in their forward movement in the Ancre area in France have made another advance east of Gommecourt along a two mile front of about two-thirds of a mile, according to the official report from headquarters last night. Nearly 200 prisoners were captured.

The text of the report reads: "This morning we attacked and captured lines each of Bouchevignes on a front of 1200 yards, taking 173 prisoners and three machine guns. During the day we repulsed with heavy enemy losses several counter-attacks."

"Tast of Gommecourt the enemy continues to yield ground. In the neighborhood we advanced along a two-mile front to an average depth of 1200 yards."

"Six prisoners were taken in a successful raid last night, north of the Ancre. During the last 24 hours we have captured a total of 190 prisoners, five machine guns and two trench mortars."

GERMAN SINK TRANSPORT.

Some of Soldiers Are Said to Have Been Lost.

Berlin, March 1. (by wireless to Sayville, March 5).—An armed transport steamer of 34,495 tons, with about 500 troops, artillery and horse, on board, was sunk by a German submarine in the Mediterranean on Feb. 24, the admiralty announced yesterday. Some of the troops on board were lost.

A troop laden transport of about 5,000 tons was sunk on Feb. 23, it was also announced.

A 9,000 tons transport under escort is reported sent to the bottom on Feb. 17 south of Malta, while the sinking of 13 other vessels, of a total of more than 25,000 tons, is reported.

SMALL JURY CALENDAR

For March Term of Washington County Court.

The jury calendar containing the assignment of cases for the March term of Washington county court has been issued and is one of the smallest in recent years, there being but 33 cases.

Following is the list in the order assigned for trial:

Charles Bianchi & Sons vs. Montpelier & E. L. Field, trustee, general assumption; Union Meeting House society vs. A. F. Davis, trespass; M. E. Chase vs. Mrs. Clemmie Covell, apt., general assumption; Angelo Cecchini vs. Clinton Pitsley, trespass; John L. Spaulding, adm., vs. Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York, assumption; Elroy F. Leavitt vs. H. Blanche Perrin and trustees, general assumption; H. F. Cutler vs. Elizabeth W. Hebard, et al., general assumption; Gasparelli Bros. vs. John Ross, general assumption; Charles Bianchi & Sons vs. Montpelier & E. L. Field, trustee, general assumption; H. Booth vs. Martin Mobbs and J. J. Turner, trespass; Eusebio Albano vs. Luigi Cerutti, case; Haglin-Starr Co. vs. M. & W. R. R. Co., George W. Mann vs. Diversi Fruit Co.; E. D. Bartlett et al. vs. Antonio Bonuzzi, deceit; Adelbert Persons vs. Aubrey V. Nelson; Arthur Baker vs. A. D. Harris; Montpelier Plumbing & Heating Co. vs. H. L. Watson, apt., general assumption; Harry Daniels vs. George W. Mann, general assumption; Constantine Anzito vs. Louis Lavin, trespass; In re estate of E. Bart Cross, Janie L. Barron et al., apt., appeal from commissioners; Marcelino del Campo vs. Manuel Erbesco, trespass; H. C. Moody vs. Harris Yett, general assumption; Bert and Dora Dodge vs. Vermont Real Estate Co., trover; Rosa Brusa vs. Manuel Villa; Dymos Gilpin vs. Town of Northfield; Joseph Perkins vs. G. R. and Harry Bianchi, general assumption; Joseph Perkins vs. S. Massucco, general assumption; The Frank Jones Brewing Co. vs. Edwin S. Meigs, trover; Dodge Bros. vs. Central Vermont Railway Co.; Mrs. H. J. Carr vs. Russell B. Allen et al., general assumption; J. J. Goodwin vs. Barre Savings Bank & Trust Co., general assumption; F. W. Nichols vs. H. H. Larrabee et al., general assumption. There are 31 cases set with the court.

It is not known yet which one of the superior judges will preside at the term, which opens a week from to-morrow, the matter of assignment having been left open, pending legislative action on the proposed plan to change the judiciary system.

WILL RESIST EXTRADITION.

Arthur Currier Arrested in Montpelier for Escaping Penitentiary.

Arthur Currier, a Montpelier youth, who was arrested Saturday by Chief of Police Connelly and lodged in Washington county jail, charged with being an escaped convict. Currier arrived in the city a week ago to visit his sister and is inclined to believe that it will be difficult for the Connecticut authorities to take him back to the Cheshire penitentiary, where he was serving a sentence of five years for breaking and entering. He will fight extradition, he told the officers yesterday, but he may change his mind upon the arrival of the Connecticut officials, who are expected to-day.

British Destroyer Sunk.

London, March 5.—A British destroyer was sunk with all hands in the North sea on Thursday, the admiralty announced yesterday. It is believed she struck a mine, the announcement states. South Carolina, Swanson, Thomas, Thompson, Tillman, Underwood, Walsh and Williams—46.

Republicans—Borah, Brady, Brandegee, Catron, Clark, Colt, Curtis, Dillingham, DuPont, Fall, Fernald, Harding, Jones, Lodge, McCumber, McLean, Nelson, Oliver, Page, Poindexter, Sherman, Smith of Michigan, Smoot, Sterling, Sutherland, Townsend, Wadsworth, Warren, Watson and Weeks—30.

Of the seven senators not recorded, three, Gallinger and Goff, Republican, and Gore, Democrat, were absent on account of sickness. Senator Lippitt, Republican, and Johnson of Maine and Smith of Arizona, Democrats, were absent from the city and Senator Culberson, Democrat, did not reach the Senate in time to be recorded.

An extra session of Congress, the president says, is required to clothe him with authority, but it is useless to call one while the Senate works under the present rules which permit a small minority to keep an overwhelming majority from acting.

The president proposes, therefore, that the special session of the Senate which he has called to meet to-day, revise the rules "to supply the means of action and save the country from disaster."

"A little group of willful men," says the president in his statement, "representing no opinion but their own, have rendered the great government of the United States helpless and contemptible."

12 MEN HOLD UP NATION

Failure of Senate to Act on the Armed Neutrality Bill Prevents President from Exercising the Executive Prerogative to Arm Merchant Ships, and He Asks Senate to Revise Rules at Special Session

FILIBUSTER KEPT UP TO THE LAST MINUTE

Led by Senator LaFollette and Encouraged by Senator Stone, the President's Former Confidante, Small Minority Ruled—President Wilson Denounced Them as "Group of Willful Men"

Washington, D. C., March 5.—President Wilson believes that the killing of the armed neutrality bill by a Senate filibuster before final adjournment yesterday may effectively prevent him from exercising the executive prerogative to arm merchant ships, and he advocates the immediate reform of the rules by the Senate, at a session called for to-day, to prevent a small majority from holding up legislation in the future.

Twelve senators, led by Senator LaFollette, and encouraged by Senator Stone, Democratic chairman of the foreign relations committee, in a filibuster denounced by President Wilson's spokesman as the most reprehensible in the history of any civilized nation, defied the will of an overwhelming majority in Congress up to the last minute yesterday.

Unyielding throughout the 26 hours of continuous session to appeals that their defiance of the president would be humiliating to the country, uncompromising in a crisis described to them as the most serious to the nation since the Civil war, LaFollette and his small group of supporters refused a majority of their colleagues an opportunity to vote on the armed neutrality bill and it died with the 64th Congress at noon.

Responsibility Fixed. To fix responsibility before the country, 76 senators, 30 Republicans and 46 Democrats, signed a manifesto proclaiming to the world that they favored passage of the measure.

This declaration, embodied in the record of the Senate, referred to the fact that the House Thursday night had passed a similar bill by a vote of 402 to 13 and also recited that the Senate rule permitting unlimited debate gave a small minority opportunity to throttle the will of the majority.

The text of the manifesto is as follows: "The majority of United States senators favored the passage of the Senate bill authorizing the president of the United States to arm American merchant vessels, a similar bill having already passed the House by a vote of 402 to 13. Under the rules of the Senate allowing unlimited debate it appears to be impossible to obtain a vote previous to noon March 4, 1917, when this session of Congress expires. We desire the statement entered on the record to establish the fact that the Senate favored the legislation and would pass it if a vote could be obtained."

Twelve senators declined to sign the declaration, but one of them, Senator Penrose, Republican, of Pennsylvania, announced that he would have voted for the bill had opportunity been afforded him. The 12 who went on record with the 13 members of the House against granting to President Wilson the authority he asked from Congress in this crisis were:

Republicans—Clapp of Minnesota, Cummins of Iowa, Gronna of North Dakota, Kenyon of Iowa, LaFollette of Wisconsin, Norris of Nebraska, Works of California—seven.

Democrats—Kirby of Arkansas, Lane of Oregon, O'Gorman of New York, Stone of Missouri, Varjaman of Mississippi—five.

Associated with them in opposition to the armed neutrality bill were the following representatives who voted against the House bill Thursday night:

Republicans—Benedict of California, Cary of Wisconsin, Cooper of Wisconsin, Davis of Minnesota, Helgeson of North Dakota, Lindbergh of Minnesota, Nelson of Wisconsin, Stafford of Wisconsin, Wilson of Illinois—nine.

Democrats—Deck, Missouri; Shackelford of Missouri, Sherwood of Ohio—three.

Socialist—London of New York—one.

The 76 senators who signed the manifesto were: Democrats—Ashurst, Bankhead, Beckham, Broussard, Bryan, Chamberlain, Chilton, Fletcher, Hardwick, Hitchcock, Hollis, Hughes, Husting, James, Johnson of South Dakota, Kern, Lea, Lee, Lewis, Martin of Virginia, Martine of New Jersey, Meyers, Newlands, Overman, Owen, Phelan, Pittman, Pomerene, Ransdell, Reed, Robinson, Saulsbury, Shafer, Sheppard, Shields, Simmons, Smith of Georgia, Smith of Maryland, Smith of South Carolina, Swanson, Thomas,

Thompson, Tillman, Underwood, Walsh and Williams—46.

Republicans—Borah, Brady, Brandegee, Catron, Clark, Colt, Curtis, Dillingham, DuPont, Fall, Fernald, Harding, Jones, Lodge, McCumber, McLean, Nelson, Oliver, Page, Poindexter, Sherman, Smith of Michigan, Smoot, Sterling, Sutherland, Townsend, Wadsworth, Warren, Watson and Weeks—30.

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Washington, D. C., March 5.—President Wilson last night informed the country in a statement that he may be without power to arm merchant ships and take steps to meet the German submarine menace, in the absence of authority from Congress.

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Washington, D. C., March 5.—A Democratic Senate caucus has been called for 10:30 to-morrow morning, at which one subject discussed will be the fight for a cloture rule to prevent filibusters by a few senators, such as killed the armed neutrality bill, responsive to the president's appeal to the Senate to change its rules so that a "little group of willful men" might not continue to make the country "helpless and contemptible" before the world in the submarine crisis.

The cloture movement was initiated to-day by the Democratic leaders. Thirty-three members have already agreed to co-operate with the anti-filibuster movement.

WILSON SEEKS INFORMATION. Regarding His Power to Arm American Ships.

Washington, D. C., March 5.—President Wilson has referred to his legal advisers his doubts of his power to arm American ships in the absence of direct authority from Congress. Some decision is expected from the attorney general within the next 24 hours.

CORKER—WHITCOMB.

Barre Young Woman the Bride of Essex Junction Man.

At the Methodist parsonage on French street Saturday evening at 9 o'clock, Miss Bernice Irene Whitcomb, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred N. Whitcomb, and Mahlon H. Corker of Essex Junction were married by Rev. B. G. Lipaky. The double ring service was used and only a few intimate friends of the bride and groom were present. The bride wore a blue traveling suit and carried a bouquet of freesia. Her bridesmaid, Miss Gladys Bradford, wore blue silk and carried violets. Mr. Corker was attended by Donald H. Bissell of Essex Junction.

Mr. and Mrs. Corker are to make their home in Essex Junction, where the former is employed by the Essex Publishing Co. The bride is well known in Barre, where she resided until two years ago, since which time she has been employed in the office of the secretary of state, for a time in Essex Junction and latterly in Montpelier.

CALLS OPEN SALOON A GREAT MENACE

Rev. F. P. M. McKenna Urged His Men Parishioners to Vote "No" To Tomorrow—Quoted Police Figures to Show Effect of License.

From the altar in St. Monica's church at both masses Sunday morning, Rev. F. P. M. McKenna preached a stirring temperance sermon in which he reaffirmed his well known stand on the liquor question and strongly urged his hearers to do their part to-morrow in riding Barre of the open saloon. Parishioners and others who are accustomed to hearing Father McKenna say the liquor traffic from year to year found that his attitude remains unchanged. He is still unalterably opposed to any compromise with an evil which he describes as a home wrecker and his vigorous homily on intemperance, with special reference to local conditions, must have inspired solid thinking among the many worshippers who crowded the church at both services.

Father McKenna took issue with the insinuation, voiced or open, that the Catholic church is opposed to prohibition and quoted at length from a papal decree to support his contention that the church does not stand on middle ground in its attitude toward intemperance. His sermon uncovered arguments against the claim that regulation is more effective than prohibition and facts and figures which he furnished were brought to focus on conditions here in Barre. He said in part:

"As you all know, the voters of Barre assemble Tuesday to decide whether or

11 RESCUED WERE DROWNED

In Attempt to Assist the American Tanker Louisiana

WHICH STRANDED OFF OCEAN CITY, MD.

A Great Storm Has Swept Over the North Atlantic Coast

Philadelphia, March 5.—A dispatch to the Maritime Exchange from Lewes, Delaware, says the coast guard station on the Maryland coast to-day reported eleven men drowned in an attempt to render assistance to the American tanker Louisiana, which stranded off Ocean City, Maryland. At least nine of the men, if not all, were from the coast guard cutter Yamacraw. The Yamacraw answered the steamer's call for help and when near launched three boats, two of which capsized in the high seas.

VERY FEW CONTESTS IN BARRE ELECTION

License Issue is Stirring Up a Great Deal of Interest Although There Is Not Much Public Manifestation.

To-morrow voters of Barre assemble in their respective polling places for the annual election and while there has been but little excitement created, quiet campaigning has been going on and some interesting contests will have been decided by to-morrow night. This year 2,110 citizens are eligible to vote and a number of women are entitled to exercise the suffrage on school matters in the first ward and third wards. The polls open at 6 a. m. and all boxes will be turned at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Polling places will be established as follows: Ward 1, Church street; ward 2, Spaulding school; ward 3, Summer street school; ward 4, Brook street school; ward 5, Woodchuck knoll school; ward 6, city court room.

All told there are 21 candidates who are to go before the people for support. In addition, voters will express their preference on the license question and on the fifth class license referendum also on the proposal to introduce free medical inspection in the city schools. First and third ward voters will receive four ballots when they enter the polls, the ballot, on which it printed the names of candidates for city offices, the local option ballot, and ballots for school commissioner and alderman. In ward 2, 4 and 6 neither alderman nor commissioners are to be elected and in the fifth ward there is an alderman to be elected.

Three contests stand out prominently in the list of candidates. For the mayorality Alderman E. C. Glysson, the citizens' candidate, is opposing Fred W. Sutor, the labor candidate, who filed papers after losing the nomination in the citizens' caucus. The outcome is much in doubt and the same is true in the contest between T. J. Denning, an independent candidate, and A. L. Noyes, citizens' candidate, for the assessorship. The fifth ward, where Stephen Rizzi is contesting Alderman A. M. Rossi's seat at city hall, furnishes the only ward contest and there the issue will not be determined until the votes are counted.

Speculation over the license question is rife, although campaigning this year has not been noisy. Each side has been getting in some telling lies in the past fortnight, but the public has been spared a few of the features that have marked the contest in previous years. Those who believe that the licensed saloon offers a better medium for regulating the liquor traffic say that the business has been conducted without disturbance this year and argue that regulation should be continued. On the other hand, opponents of the saloon say that there is no moral justification for the existence of the saloon and promise to use their influence accordingly. Careful observers, who say little but see much, opine that the vote will be close, very close.

Apparently there is little interest in the fate of the referendum on free medical inspection, although one encounters plenty of sentiment both for and against the measure. Nevertheless, it is not a burning issue and people do not talk about it of their own volition.

Candidates for the various offices are given below in recapitulation: For mayor, E. C. Glysson, citizen, Fred W. Sutor, labor; for city clerk and city treasurer, James Mackay, citizens; for first constable, George L. Morris, citizens; for second constable, Harry E. Jeffords, independent; George W. Parks, citizens; for assessor (three years), T. J. Denning, independent, A. L. Noyes, citizens; trustees of French's library, R. S. Currier, John W. Gordon, F. G. Howland, citizens; for auditors, W. B. Marston, William Stephen and D. J. Sullivan, citizens; for school commissioner in ward 1, John C. Booth, citizens; for alderman in ward 1, Alexander A. Milna, citizens; for alderman in ward 2, Arthur J. Lorenz, citizens; for school commissioner in ward 3, James T. Marston; for alderman in ward 5, Stephen Rizzi, citizens, and A. M. Rossi, labor.

OWEN—DICKY.

East Barre Parties Were Married in Barre Sunday.

Gordon E. Owen and Miss Lucille A. Dickey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Dickey of East Barre, were united in marriage Sunday afternoon at the home of Rev. James Ramage, 6 Camp street. The groom is M. J. Whitcomb's popular clerk and the bride is one of East Barre's highly esteemed young women. Their many friends wish Mr. and Mrs. Owen a prosperous future.

(Continued on fifth page.)